THE [Numb. 586.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *July* 29, 1756.

Laſt Monday arrived here, from Newry *in* Ireland, *Captain* Thomas Jones, *in the Snow* Enterprize, *after a Paſſage of Six Weeks, having ſail'd from* Newry *on the* 10th *of* June: *By him we were favour'd with the Loan of* The Univerſal Advertiſer, *of the* 29th *of* May, *printed in* Dublin *by* Matthew Williamſon; *from which (and one other Public Print from* Dublin) *we have taken moſt of the following Articles.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 22.

CAPTAIN Brett, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Chicheſter, is arrived at Plymouth, and brought in with him a French Ship, bound from Rochefort for the Miſſiſippi, with a Quantity of Arms and Ordnance Stores, 140 Soldiers, and 30 Women, which was taken by Capt. Rowley, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Harwich.

His Majeſty, in Council, was this Day pleaſed to order, that a Commiſſion ſhould be prepared to authorize and impower the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to iſſue forth and grant Letters of Marque or Commiſſions to Privateers, for the ſeizing and taking Ships, Veſſels, and Goods, belonging to France, or the Vaſſals and Subjects of the French King, or others inhabiting within any of his Countries, Territories or Dominions, and ſuch other Ships, Veſſels and Goods, as are or may be liable to Confiſcation, purſuant to the reſpective Treaties between his Majeſty and other Princes, States and Potentates.

G. R.

OUR Will and Pleaſure is, that you attend the Proclamation of our Declaration of War againſt France, that is to be made To-morrow, being Tueſday the eighteenth Inſtant, between the Hours of nine and twelve, in the Morning, in the uſual Places, and with the Solemnities cuſtomary on the like Occaſion; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your Warrant.

Given at our Court at Kenſington, the 17th *of May,* 1756, *in the* 29th *Year of our Reign.*

By his Majeſty's Command,

H. FOX.

To our Truſty and Well-beloved Servants, our Heralds and Purſuivants at Arms.

May 18. *Yeſterday at Noon, William Sharpe, and William Blair, Eſqrs. Clerks of the Council, attended the Earl of Granville with the Inſtrument relating to the Declaration of War. And at four o'Clock that Afternoon there was the greateſt Council that has been known for many Years at Kenſington; when his Majeſty, after having ſigned the Declaration, drew his Sword and laid it upon his Name; and this Day about twelve o'Clock, his Majeſty came to St. James's Palace, and on the Heralds, &c. being aſſembled near to the Palace, his Majeſty appeared in the Room over the Gateway, and after his ſhewing his naked Sword out of the Window, the Herald read the Declaration of War againſt France, at the Cloſe of which the Populace, which were very numerous, gave ſeveral Huzzar.*

DECLARATION of WAR againſt the French King.

THE unwarrantable Proceedings of the French in the Weſt-Indies, and North-America, ſince the Concluſion of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle, and the Uſurpations and Encroachments made by them upon our Territories, and the Settlements of our Subjects in thoſe Parts, particularly in our Province of Nova-Scotia, have been ſo notorious, and ſo frequent, that they cannot but be look'd upon as a ſufficient Evidence of a formed Deſign and Reſolution in that Court, to purſue invariably ſuch Meaſures, as ſhould moſt effectually promote their ambitious Views, without any Regard to the moſt ſolemn Treaties and Engagements: We have not been wanting, on our Part, to make, from Time to Time, the moſt ſerious Repreſentations to the French King, upon theſe repeated Acts of Violence, and to endeavour to obtain Redreſs and Satisfaction for the Injuries done to our Subjects, and to prevent the like Cauſes of Complaint for the future. But, tho' frequent Aſſurances have been given, that every Thing ſhould be ſettled agreeable to the Treaties ſubſiſting between the two Crowns, and particularly, that the Evacuation of the four Neutral Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, ſhould be effected (which was expreſsly promiſed to our Ambaſſador in France), the Execution of theſe Aſſurances, and of the Treaties, on which they are founded, has been evaded, under the moſt frivolous Pretences; and the unjuſtifiable Practices of the French Governors, and of the Officers acting under their Authority, were ſtill carried on, till at Length, in the Month of April, One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-four, they broke out in open Acts of Hoſtility, when in Time of profound Peace, without any Declaration of War, and without any previous Notice given, or Application made, a Body of French Troops, under the Command of an Officer bearing the French King's Commiſſion, attacked in a hoſtile Manner, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Engliſh Fort on the Ohio, in North-America.

But notwithſtanding this Act of Hoſtility, which could not but be look'd upon as a Commencement of War, yet, from our earneſt Deſire of Peace, and in Hopes the Court of France would diſavow this Violence and Injuſtice, we contented ourſelves with ſending ſuch a Force to America, as was indiſpenſably neceſſary for the immediate Defence and Protection of our Subjects againſt freſh Attacks and Inſults.

In the mean Time great naval Armaments were preparing in the Ports of France, and a conſiderable Body of French Troops embarked for North-America; and tho' the French Ambaſſador was ſent back to England with ſpecious Profeſſions of a Deſire to accommodate theſe Differences, yet it appeared, that their real Deſign was only to gain Time for the Paſſage of thoſe Troops to America, which they hoped would ſecure the Superiority of the French Forces in thoſe Parts, and enable them to carry their ambitious and oppreſſive Projects into Execution.

In theſe Circumſtances we could not but think it incumbent upon us to endeavour to prevent the Succeſs of ſo dangerous a Deſign, and to oppoſe the Landing of the French Troops in America; and, in Conſequence of the juſt and neceſſary Meaſures we had taken for that Purpoſe, the French Ambaſſador was immediately recalled from our Court; the Fortifications at Dunkirk, which had been repairing for ſome Time, were enlarged; great Bodies of Troops marched down to the Coaſt; and our Kingdoms were threatened with an Invaſion.

In order to prevent the Execution of theſe Deſigns, and to provide for the Security of our Kingdoms, which were thus threatened, we could no longer forbear giving Orders for the ſeizing at Sea the Ships of the French King, and his Subjects: Notwithſtanding which, as we were ſtill unwilling to give up all Hopes that an Accommodation might be effected, we have contented ourſelves hitherto with detaining the ſaid Ships, and preſerving them, and (as far as was poſſible) their Cargoes intire, without proceeding to the Confiſcation of them: But, it being now evident, by the hoſtile Invaſion actually made by the French King of our Iſland of Minorca, that it is the determined Reſolution of that Court to hearken to no Terms of Peace, but to carry on the War, which has been long begun, on their Part, with the utmoſt Violence, we can no longer remain, conſiſtently with what we owe to our own Honour, and to the Welfare of our Subjects, within thoſe Bounds, which, from a Deſire of Peace, we had hitherto obſerved.

We have, therefore, thought proper to Declare War; and we do hereby Declare War againſt the French King, who hath ſo unjuſtly begun it, relying on the Help of ALMIGHTY GOD, in our juſt Undertaking, and being aſſured of the hearty Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of our Subjects in Support of ſo good a Cauſe: Hereby willing and requiring our Captain-General of our Forces, our Commiſſioners for executing the Office of our High-Admiral of Great-Britain, our Lieutenants of our ſeveral Counties, Governors of our Forts and Garriſons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hoſtility, in the Proſecution of this War againſt the French King, his Vaſſals and Subjects, and to oppoſe their Attempts: Willing and Requiring all our Subjects to take Notice of the ſame, whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any Correſpondence or Communication with the ſaid French King, or his Subjects; and we do hereby command our own Subjects, and advertiſe all other Perſons, of what Nation ſoever, not to tranſport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries, of the ſaid French King; Declaring, that whatſoever Ship or Veſſel ſhall be met withal, tranſporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or any other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries, of the ſaid French King, the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful Prize.

And whereas there are remaining in our Kingdom divers of the Subjects of the French King, we do hereby declare our Royal Intention to be, that all the French Subjects, who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their Perſons and Effects.

Given at our Court, at Kenſington, the 17th Day of May, 1756, in the Twenty-ninth Year of our Reign.

GOD Save the KING.

PETERSBURG, April 27.

HER Imperial Majeſty's Fleet is ordered to be fitted out for immediate Service. It is ſaid that if England ſhall want the Aſſiſtance of our Troops that are in her Pay, they will be carried directly to Great-Britain by Sea.

Barcelona, April 28. The Maſter of a Ship who left Mahon the 23d Inſtant, ſays, That the Garriſon is very well ſupplied with Proviſions; that to ſtrengthen it, Commodore Edgecombe had put aſhore all his Marines, and 150 Seamen, under the Command of Capt. Scroope; and that he himſelf ſailed, on the 20th Inſtant, for Gibraltar, with his Majeſty's Ships Deptford and Portland, and the Princeſs Louiſa and Cheſterfield followed the next Day.

Breſt, May 2. Marquis de Conflans, whoſe Squadron has been reinforced by five Ships from Rochefort, and by the four Frigates that had put into Cherburgh in their Paſſage from Havre de Grace, will take along with him, when he ſails from hence, about twenty Fire-Ships and ſeveral Bomb-Ketches, in order to burn the Engliſh Veſſels he may meet with on the Coaſts to which his Squadron is bound. The Rainbow Man of War and Concord Frigate will forthwith ſet ſail for North America. All the Batteries of Conquet, of the Road, and of the Caſtle, are now in as good a Condition as can be deſired. We have likewiſe fortified Round Iſland, which lies in the Middle of the Road. A Frigate detached from Admiral Hawke's Squadron having lately approached the Road, made the ſame Signals that are uſed by the French Ships; but we ſoon diſcovered the Stratagem. The Marquis de Conflans has ſince made an Alteration in our Signals.

Cadiz, April 20. The Troops which the King ſends over to Paraguay embark this Day. The four Ships which are to tranſport them, have on board a great Quantity of Arms and warlike Stores. The Government is going to attempt once more to make the Indians in the Country of the Miſſions ſubmit to the Law preſcribed them by the Treaty which our Court concluded a few Years ago with Portugal. We rely much on the Bravery and Experience of Don Pedro Cervallos, who is charged with the Execution of this new Enterprize: But this General, with all his Courage and Conduct, may meet with inſuperable Obſtacles; at leaſt it is certain that he will have a warlike, reſolute, and potent People to deal with.

Amſterdam, May 6. We have Advice that ſixteen Men of War belonging to Sweden and Denmark, and ſome Frigates, have joined near Elſeneur, and that the Admirals of the two Nations have received Orders from their reſpective Courts to draw Lots, when they come to a certain Latitude, which ſhall command in Chief the combined Fleet. It is reported that theſe Ships are all double manned. Their Deſtination is variouſly talked of. Some pretend that they are deſigned to hinder the Tranſporting of any Ruſſian Troops to Great Britain. Others ſay that this Squadron is only intended to protect the Navigation of the two Crowns.

Paris, May 10. Our Advices from Minorca are very contradictory. Some ſay the Trenches were open'd before St. Philip in the Night of the 22d; others the 24th; and others again, that they were not open'd till the 27th, owing to the Difficulty of bringing up the Artillery.

Bruſſels, May 13. We hear from Paris that at the preſſing Solicitations of the Duke de Richelieu a Reinforcement of 4000 Men is ordered to be ſent to him eſcorted by ſeven Men of War and three Frigates.

Paris, May 11. A Courier arrived here the 8th Inſtant with Letters from Marſhal Richelieu, dated the 27th paſt, giving an Account, that Commodore Edgcombe had ſailed out of the Harbour of Mahon with the Ships under his Command, and, it is ſuppoſed, that he is gone to meet Admiral Byng. The Attack upon Fort St. Philip cannot have begun 'till the 9th or 10th Inſtant, the Roads having been ſo ſpoilt by the Engliſh, that there is great Difficulty in bringing up the Cannon. Ten French Ships, of conſiderable Value, which had been ſeiz'd by the Engliſh, and lay in the Harbour of Mahon, are taken.

Marſeilles, May 13. The Tranſports which the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu has ſent back from Minorca, are to return thither with ſix Battalions, and a large Quantity of Proviſions, which we are actually embarking. The Captains of thoſe Ships report, that as ſoon as the Marſhal landed at Ciudadella, he diſpatched a Trumpeter to the Governor of St. Philip's Fort, with this Declaration: That he look'd upon the Ships in the Harbour of Mahon as the Property of the King of France, and that if he (the Governor) ſhould take it into his Head to burn them, or deſtroy the Cargoes, neither he nor his Garriſon muſt expect any Capitulation. Moſt of thoſe Ships are Captures made by the Engliſh, and the Cargoes are eſtimated at above a Million of Livres.

Paris A-la-main, May 14. The different Accounts received this Week from Minorca, adviſe that the Duke de Richelieu had received a Reinforcement of ſeven Battalions; that almoſt all the different Forts in the Iſland had ſurrendered; and that they were ſtill employed in the Siege of Fort St. Philip.

Berlin, May 11. It is certain that the Intereſt due on Account of the Sileſia Loan will begin to be paid at London ſome Time next Month.

LONDON.

May 20. The ſeveral Captains of Ships belonging to Admiral Hawke's Squadron, lately arrived at Portſmouth, have received Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs to go on board their reſpective Ships at an Hour's Notice.

It is ſaid that Admiral Anſon will ſet out in a few Days for Portſmouth, to take upon him the Command of a Fleet, and conduct an important Expedition.

The principal Officers of the Heſſian Troops, that arriv'd at Southampton on Friday laſt, are, Lieutenant General Count Iſenburg, Knight of the Teutonick Order, who is

is first in Command; the second is Lieutenant General Baron Diede, Knight of the same Order, and Governor of Cassel, who commands the Artillery; the third is Baron Fustenburg, a Major General, and has a Regiment of Foot; the fourth is Prince Hessenburg, Brother to the Count, and Major-General, having also a Regiment of Foot.

A Privateer is fitting out by the Merchants of Wareham in Dorsetshire, which is called the Shark, and carries 16 Carriage Guns, (Nine Pounders) besides Swivels.

The People of the Island of Jersey have near Twenty stout Privateers ready to put to Sea.

Monday Night Col. Phillips set out with 200 Miners and Bombardiers (all riding Post) for Plymouth, to embark for the Mediterranean.

Ten Twenty-gun Ships have been launched at the private Yards in the River within a Fortnight, for the Service of his Majesty.

We hear that his Majesty has received Dispatches both from Admiral Byng and General Blakeney, the former from Gibraltar of the 25th of April; that he was taking in fresh Water, and should sail for Portmahon the 27th, where he hoped to arrive the 29th; that he was joined by Commodore Edgecombe, and some more Ships. General Blakeney writes, of the same Date, that the French had not then got up their Cannon and Artillery; that the Roads were so bad it would take them a considerable Time to get them up; that the Place was Bomb Proof; that he had Plenty of Provisions, and a good Garrison of 3500 Men; that the French were very sickly; and that he made no Doubt of holding out the Place.

It is said five Men of War were detached from Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet to reinforce Admiral Byng in the Mediterranean, before Sir Edward left the Command of the Fleet to Admiral Boscawen.

May 20. Letters from Paris, dated the 15th Instant, pretend, That a Courier arrived there the Night before from the Duke de Richelieu, with an Account that they had taken Fort Charles by Assault, and had put the Garrison to the Sword (this Fort is about 400 Yards distant from St. Philip's Fort, was furnished with 22 Guns, and garrisoned by about 500 Men); but that the Roads had been so spoiled, it would be some Time before they could get up their Artillery, so did not expect to be Masters of St. Philip's before the latter End of the Month, and then probably not without the Loss of a great Number of Men.

May 22. The French Ship taken by Capt. Rowley, Commander of the Ambuscade of 40 Guns, contained ten thousand Stand of Arms, two hundred Hogsheads of Claret, and 30,000 Scalping-knives, the Truth of which may be depended on.

The King had a Letter To-day from General Blakeney, wherein he tells him, that the French Marshal will find himself mistaken in his Calculation, that he will hold out six Weeks without any Reinforcement: He has destroy'd the Roads in such a Manner, that they could not possibly open their Trenches before the 9th or 10th Instant.—Commodore Edgecombe got away with the Prizes, the Night the French appeared off Minorca, having left 500 Marines under the Command of Capt. Scroope.—That the French had lost Numbers of Men by Sickness.

Last Thursday Orders were sent to Portsmouth for all such Transports as were ready to sail, to take the Troops on board and go off directly to North America, and the remaining Forces to embark as soon as Ships could be provided.

Letters from Marseilles say, that the Reasons assigned there for the Duke de Richlieu's sending for six Battalions is, to prevent his being obliged to raise the Siege of Fort St. Philip, even if the French Fleet should receive a Check from Admiral Byng; and on the other Hand they give out, that if there is no Engagement, or it should prove a drawn Battle, their Forces, after the Reduction of Minorca, are to be employed in the Blockade of an adjacent Fortress, while their Fleets shut it up by Sea.

A Letter from Mess. Cliffords of Amsterdam to a Gentleman of this City, brings Advice of an Engagement between Admiral Byng and Count Galissonere, in which four of the French Fleet are said to be sunk, and three taken; and that we lost two small Ships.

The Account of the Engagement between Admiral Byng and Galissoniere, came from Mr. Clifford, an eminent Banker in Rotterdam, to Mr. Wood, Secretary of the Custom-house, who communicated it to the Duke of New-Castle, and his Grace to the House of Peers.

The Credit of the above Account is disputed by many Persons on it's coming by the Way of Amsterdam; but when it is examined into, that should give more Reason for it's being founded in Truth.——It is not doubted but that Admiral Byng reached Mahon the first or second of May, and as the French Account tells us that their Fleet was gone from Ciudadella to block up Mahon by Sea, there is as little Reason to doubt an Engagement must ensue.——As his Fleet is equal in Strength, if not superior to the French, both in Men and Guns, except we doubt the Courage of our Officers and Men, there is little doubt of Success. Upon a Supposition that a Ship was dispatched with an Account of this Engagement from the Admiral, the Easterly Winds, which have blown some Time, would prevent it's coming in, and the Mail from Leghorn (which comes by the Way of Holland) by which Place the Mahon Letters are expedited, arrives in fifteen Days; so that allowing three Days from Mahon to Leghorn, it comes within the Time, it being the Arrival of the Mail Yesterday twenty Days.

But it is now generally believed that Admiral Byng, with eleven Sail, had met with the French Fleet, of the same Number, and that after a very warm Engagement, he had taken three and sunk four of the Enemy, and that the Phœnix, Capt. Harvey, was sunk in the Engagement, and two disabled.

Some more Sloops of War are ordered to be built in the private Yards in the River with all Expedition.

By a Letter from Winchester we are informed that on Sunday last 500 of the Hessian Troops arrived in that City from Southampton, and on Monday 500 more. They are fine Troops, and in great Order.

Commodore Edgecombe, before he left Portmahon, took the Cargoes out of the French Ships, and ordered the Prisoners to go on Shore, in order to save the Garrison's Provisions.

We hear the King of Spain is making great Naval Preparations, but with what View is not known.

The following is an exact Account of the Spanish Navy, received from an Intendant of their Marine; of which were built since the Year 1750,

Eleven Ships of 70 Guns each, twenty-two of 68 Guns, one of 64, and one of 58 Guns; twenty Frigates, most of them of 26 and 30 Guns each; ten Xebeques of 18, one of 30, and one of 14 Guns.

By the last War the Spanish Navy was so much reduced, that of the old Ships no more remain than two of 80 Guns, three of 70, one of 68, three of 64, and two of 62 Guns; two Frigates of 50 and 30 Guns, two Packet-Boats of 18 Guns, four Bomb-Vessels of 8 Guns, five Galleys of 5 Guns, and four Fireships of 6 Guns each.

So that the Spanish Navy at this Time consists of

46	Ships of the Line, carrying	3142	Guns.
22	Frigates	568	
12	Xebeques	224	
2	Packet-Boats	36	
4	Bomb-Vessels	32	
4	Fire-Ships	24	
5	Galleys	25	
95	Vessels	4051	Guns.

His Majesty, in Council, was this Day pleased to approve of William Denny, Esq; to be Deputy or Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, upon the Appointment of Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqrs. Proprietaries of that Province.

It is computed there are 15000 *Males in the Island of Minorca (whereof one fifth are able to bear Arms) and about* 12000 *Females. There are not above* 30 *Persons in the whole Island who have not the full Enjoyment of their Strength of Body, and Faculties of Mind, so as to get their Bread by honest Industry.*

The following was the Procession of the Declaration of WAR against France.

The Officers of Arms, with the Serjeants at Arms, and Trumpeters, mounted their Horses in the Stable-Yard, St. James's, and proceeding thence to the Palace Gate, Garter Principal King of Arms read his Majesty's Declaration of War, and Norroy King of Arms proclaim'd it aloud; which being done, a Procession was made to Charing-Cross, as follows. A Party of Horse Guards or Grenadiers to clear the Way. Beadles of Westminster bareheaded, with Staves, two and two. Constables of Westminster in like manner. High Constable of Westminster with his Staff. The Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster on Horseback, with white Wands. Clerk of the High Bailiff of Westminster, and on his Right Hand the Deputy Steward. Knight Marshal's Men. Knight Marshal. Drums. Drum-Major. Trumpets. Serjeant-Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his Mace. Pursuivants, Blue-mantle, Rougedragon, Porcullis. Richmond Herald. Windsor Herald. York Herald between two Serjeants at Arms. Somerset Herald between two Serjeants at Arms, Norroy King at Arms between two Serjeants at Arms. Garter King at Arms between two Serjeants at Arms. A Troop of Horse-Guards. At Charing-Cross Norroy King of Arms read the Declaration, and Somerset Herald proclaimed it aloud. In this Method the Procession was made to Temple-Bar, where the Officers of the City of Westminster retired, and within the Gate the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs in Scarlet attended; and Bluemantle Pursuivant having presented to his Lordship the Earl Marshal's Warrant, the City Procession followed the Troops commanded by their Colonel. At the end of Chancery-Lane Somerset Herald read the Declaration, and York Herald proclaimed it aloud. At the end of Wood-street, where the Cross formerly stood, York Herald read the Declaration, and Windsor Herald proclaimed it aloud. And lastly, at the Royal Exchange Windsor Herald read the Declaration, and Richmond Herald proclaimed it aloud. The Spectators, almost innumerable, expressed their great Satisfaction by loud Acclamations of Joy at each Place.

DUBLIN, May 29.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, dated May 21, 1756.

"*An Express has arrived to the Venetian Ambassador in London, informing him, that Admiral Byng had fallen in with the Toulon Squadron, and, after an Engagement, had gained a Victory. May we ever enjoy the hearing of so agreeable News. Admiral Byng was met the* 30th *ult. and had not then entered the Strait's Mouth, but 'tis supposed had got thro' the next Day.*"

May 25. *At Noon War was declared against France, in the usual Manner, amidst the Acclamations of a Multitude of Spectators.*

May 27. *There are several Letters in Town, which confidently assert, that Admiral Byng had reached Commodore Edgecombe, at Gibraltar the* 27th *ult. and that, when the Letters came away, they were preparing to sail for Minorca. As the Passage from Gibraltar to Mahon is about* 160 *Leagues, and which with a fair Wind, is often perform'd in three Days, we may suppose the Fleets have arrived time enough to save that important Place.*

We have the Pleasure to assure the Public, in Confirmation of the Account from Amsterdam, that Letters by the last Packet from Persons in high Trust in England, positively assert, that his Majesty's Envoy at the Hague, has acquainted the Ministry, that the Court of France is in the utmost Consternation, and that actually, the Dispatches to all the Foreign Ambassadors, as well as other Letters, were, by Authority, stopped for that Post. The same Letters say, positively, that Duke de Richelieu insisted before he left France, that Galissoniere should lie off the Harbour of St. Philips, to keep off the English Fleet, during his carrying on the Siege by Land; and further, that he demanded an immediate Supply of Provision, Men, Boats, and even Straw, or otherwise had no Prospect of Success.

Southampton, May 15. The Hessians came in this Day at Twelve o'Clock, with a fair Wind and high Tide, all well, a Train with eighteen Pieces of Cannon Three Pounders, 1300 Horses for the Train, and Officers. The Officers came on Shore, but the Men do not land till To-morrow Morning. They all appeared in high Spirits, and seem to be extreme civiliz'd, clever Men.

Salisbury, May 17. We have two Contractors here for the Government, who have undertaken to supply 10,000 English and 10,000 Hanoverians and Hessians with Corn and Bread.

Chatham, May 19. The necessary Preparations are making for the Landing of the Hanoverians at the old Dock; and this Morning several of the Bread Waggons which arrived here Yesterday drove with Flour to Rochester, where Ovens are provided, and they begin baking this Day, a Number of Bakers having been sent hither two Days ago for that Purpose.

Portsmouth, May 20. Lord Loudon is just gone on board the Nightingale, which is now under Sail.

Lord George Bentinck's Regiment is soon to embark from Gosport, for Gibraltar, in the Hessian Transports.

Chatham, May 21. Ever memorable will this Day be for two remarkable Events, i. e. the landing the Hanoverian Troops, and declaring War against the faithless French. Incidents which drew together many thousands of Spectators.

Early in the Morning the Troops began to disembark, which was done in the most exact Order; about Nine the Division destined for Maidstone marched out of Town, with Drums beating, Musick playing, and Colours flying, amidst a numerous Crowd of People, who wanted only the Example of the Great and Wealthy to provide a Collation and give them a Welcome; however, all possible Civilities were shewn them, and several drank Tea with the Hanoverian Ladies. Never were Troops received with more Cordiality, every one breathing forth the most ardent Wishes for the Success, and long Life and a victorious War to our good King. About Noon the Division (who being 4500 Men at Canterbury) began to march, in the same good and exact Order, with those for Maidstone, and all was compleated without any Accident, excepting that one of the Ships, which had some of the Officers Horses on board, on taking the Ground when the Tide went away, fell over from the Wharf, but none of the Men received any Hurt.

P. S. Several of our Officers were charmed with the Hanoverian Women, who are very pretty, clean dress'd, and of a modest Behaviour.

NEWBERN, in North-Carolina June 18.

Since our last arrived here Capt. Crispin from the West-Indies, by whom we are informed, That the Governor of Martinico, some Time ago, caused Notice to be given in St. Eustatia, that he would allow a free Trade from thence to Martinico for all English Vessels, provided every one brought a certain Quantity of Provisions: In Pursuance of which a vast Number of Vessels went there with Provisions, *&c.* that the Bait having sufficiently taken, and a prodigious Number of Vessels in the Harbour of Martinico, Notice was proclaimed from the Drum Head, that all English Vessels should sail in two Days; by which Means, near 40 Sail that could not possibly sail by that Time, were detained and made Prizes; which Artifice has amply supplied them, who were in a starving Condition before, with some Thousands of Barrels of Beef, Pork, Flour, Bread, Butter, &c.

We hear from Roan County, That a small Party of the Cherokee Indians have made their Appearance there lately, and committed some Depredations on the Inhabitants; they carried away several Horses, and other Things of Value, but were pursued by a Party of the Neighbours, who came up with them, and on demanding the Goods, the Indians set up the War Whoop, flew to Trees, and were preparing to fire on our People, who being inferior in Number, were obliged to quit them: They were again pursued by a stronger Party of our People, who came up with them again at a Town belonging to the Catawba Nation of Indians, where, thro' the Means of that Nation, the Horses and some of the Goods were retaken, and a white Woman, who was in their Company, brought back to Salisbury Supreme Court, and there tried, for being concerned with the said Indians. The Catawba Indians, like faithful Allies, willing to remove any Jealousy the English might entertain of them, by permitting the Cherokees, who had played us this Trick, to pass thro' their Towns, assembled in a Body, and, headed by their King and several of their Chief Warriors or Sachems, all painted in a Warlike Manner, and completely accoutred, marched directly to Salisbury, where the Chief Justice was holding the Supreme Court; they immediately, as the Chief Justice was a Person of the greatest Consequence there, demanded an Audience of him, and Leave to make their Public Entry into the Town; which being immediately granted, they all marched slowly through the Town, with their King at their Head, their Arms and Tomahawks glistening like Silver, and stopped at the Place appointed for the Conference; the King there made a long Speech to the Chief Justice, the Substance of which was, to inform him of their inviolable Attachment to the English Interest, that they were no Ways concerned

cerned in the Cherokee Roguery, and that they would use all possible Means to bring the Offenders to Justice, that they had taken up the Hatchet against the French, and were determined not to lay it down without using of it; which he delivered in Terms strong, pithy, and nervous; and after he had done speaking to the Chief Justice, turned to his Warriors, and asked them if it was his Sentiments only he had delivered, or the General Voice of his People; who answered, that as he was their Mouth, he had declared the just Sentiments of the whole Nation. They were politely received by the Chief Justice, who assured them of the good Opinion of the People of this Province, and gave them satisfactory Promises of a Continuance of our good Offices, which an immediate Connection of Interests, they being partly settled among us, made mutual. They departed highly satisfied with their Reception, before which, they all drew up in Battalia, set up the War Whoop, and performed a mock Fight, being all completely painted, their Tomahawks and other Arms shining in the best Order.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 9.

By an Express from Lunenburg, we learn that the Indians, to the Number of about 100, attacked a Fort on Holston's River in Augusta County, where was one Vaux and his Family, with some other Persons, who defended themselves the greatest Part of the Day; but in the Evening, the Indians found Means to set it on Fire, and burnt it to the Ground, in which 28 People perished.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 29.

We hear that his Excellency our Governor has been much indisposed a few Days past, up at *Fort-Frederick*; but is now (God be thanked) pretty well recovered, and is expected home in a short Time.

We hear from the Mouth of *Conocotheague*, that four *Indians*, dressed in red Caps and much like Col. *Cresap*'s Men, came down among the Inhabitants there, and killed and scalped two People, and then made off. A Party of 46 Men were immediately sent out after them; but they have not yet been able to meet with them.

The publishing the following Letter from an ingenious Gentleman, at this Time, cannot be thought unseasonable, and is done with a View only to the Good of the Public.

Baltimore County, *May* 15.

Mr. GREEN,

I *HAVE the Pleasure to send you a certain Cure (blessed be* GOD *for it) of the* Dysenterie *or* Bloody-Flux, *which, tho' twice already published, is, I am afraid, but little known here: It was at first published by the honourable and great* ROBERT BOYLE, *Esq; in his Medicinal Experiments, and since by* AARON HILL, *Esq; a Man of Learning and Integrity, who tells the noble Lord to whom he writes, that he has made repeated Trials of it's Efficacy.——It is from the Works of the latter, printed in the Year* 1753, *in* 4 *Vols.* 8*vo. that I send you the following Extract; which I desire you will be pleased to insert in your* Gazette *for the Benefit of Mankind. From Vol.* 2*d, Page* 321, &c.

AARON HILL's Letter to the Earl of CHESTERFIELD.

" *My Lord,* *September* 29, 1747.

" HAD the late bad News been true (as more than probable it was not, since it was told us in the public Papers), that our Army suffered greatly, by the Bloody-Flux, in *Flanders*; what Pity was it, that a surer Remedy for that Disease, than can, perhaps, be found for any other, happened to lie out of the Physicians Track of Thinking! and that, for certain narrow Reasons, it could hardly hope Good-Fortune, were it recommended to their Notice! ——Your Lordship will remember it, where hinted first (if I mistake not, in a Piece of Mr. BOYLE's); it met, however, but the common Fate of every cheap and speedy Regimen, to merit the Neglect of Shops, and Shop-Supporters, in Proportion to the little they could get, by countenancing it.

" The Process (should your Memory by chance not recollect it) is no more, than *To take new churned Butter, without Salt, and skimming off the curdy Part, when melted over a clear Fire, to give two Spoonfuls of the clarified Remainder, twice or thrice, within the Day:* And this has never failed, to make an almost instant Cure, in many (I am sure, at least, a Hundred) Cases, I have had myself the Pleasure to relieve, officiously, by it's Effect;——and who were Persons, for the most Part, at the Point of Death, and solemnly resigned to that last Cure, of every Malady, by their Physicians farewel Sentences.

" A long Time after Mr. BOYLE had published his Experience of this noble Medicine, from his frequent Proofs of it; in *Ireland*, where *Dysenteries* are too common Accidents, there happened, at the Siege of *Londonderry*, such a general Demonstration of it's Efficacy, as leaves a subsequent Neglect of it no way to be accounted for, but from the Reason I have just assigned it to: For when, by the Fatigues and Wants of that brave Garrison, they found themselves in greater Danger, from the Havock of this terrible Disease, than from the Efforts of the Enemy, we are informed, by the Describers of that memorable Siege, that the Distemper stopped at once, upon the Soldiers finding a concealed Reserve of Casks of Tallow, in a Merchant's Warehouse, and dividing it among the Companies, to melt with, and to lengthen out their short Remainder of bad Oat-meal.

" An Acquaintance of my own, a Gentleman of the prescribing Faculty, complained to me, some Years ago, of the Mortality of this Distemper, then an epidemic one, in *London*. I advised him, to make Trial of the mentioned Help, to which he first objected, that *he could not see upon what* Theory *to ground a Likelihood of such Success in using it*. For Answer, I referred him to a known Experiment in Fermentation; where, on barely throwing in a little melted Grease (or a small Quantity of animal Oil), upon the Surface of a working Liquor, when in highest Foam, the curbed intestine Motion sinks to Flatness, in an Instant; nor can it be recovered into a new Head, by any Art our Brewers, or Distillers, are acquainted with. ——The added *oleaginous* Particles obtunding the now checked saline Ones, in a Manner little differing from the Operation of the recommended Process in the human Stomach, where the vitiated hot *Ferment* having had Beginning, the incisive acrid Salts are sheathed and made inactive, by this opposite *balsamic* Softener; and, thence, passing on corrected, through the gradual Digestions, furnish a fit *Chyle*, for blunting the too stimulative *Acrimony*; and hence arises not a temporary, or palliative Relief, but a compleat Eradication of the peccant Principle: For, when the Salts, above described, have lost their Points, in the absorbing Sheather, those united Contraries, (commixing *oily* with *lixivious* Particles) compose together a new, soluble, and *saponaccous* Body, which dissolving readily into the *Serum*, and lymphatic Humours, is prepared to *pass* by *Sweat*, or even perspire insensibly through Strainers, which (while separate) neither *Oils*, nor *Salts*, could have been small enough to have pervaded; and which must, therefore (tho' the Blood could have been helped, to throw them off upon the Glands, or Joints), have bred such obstinate Concretion and Obstruction there, as bring on *Gout, Sciatica*, or *Rheumatism*. But (thus) unless in Cases of Vessels, too much lacerated already, the *Cause* being radically *removed*, it is no wonder, the *Effect* is answerable.

" The Doctor after weighing this, and more to the same Purpose, smiled instructively, and gave me, for Reply, a pleasant, short, and honest Declaration.——*That, if ever he should have Occasion to make Trial of it, on* himself, *or his* own Family, *he would not only do it, but expect good Consequence.——But, with Regard to his* out Patients, *as long as he must* hang *his Bills upon Apothecaries Files, he might as prudently be* hanged *himself, as venture to* prescribe *short Remedies.*"

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship NEW-CUNLIFFE, *Capt.* SAMUEL MATHEWS, *and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at* Oxford, *for Bills, Cash, or Tobacco,*

A LARGE Assortment of *European* and other GOODS, particularly a Quantity of *Liverpool* SALT, which will be sold cheaper on board the Ship than when landed, for want of Warehouse Room. 1 H. CALLISTER.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined for Debt in *Queen-Anne's* County Goal, and not having wherewith to redeem her Body, hereby gives Notice, That she designs to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for her Relief. X CATHARINE WAIGHT.

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities. 1

IMPORTED in the Ship *Severn*, Captain *Rawlings*, lying in *Patapsco* River (for which, as yet, no Owner can be found), N°. 1, a Box of Sundries, N°. 2, a Case of Pewter, and a small Paper Parcel of *India* Goods, mark'd I G, and *per* Manifest directed for one *Joseph Gray*; a Box, mark'd I M W, N°. 1, directed for one *Joseph Wilson*; and two half Chests of Lemons, mark'd C W. The Persons, to whom they belong, are desired to send Word where they live, and they shall be sent by the first safe Conveyance. 2

WANTED,

A MILLER, who understands Grinding and Bolting. Such a one, well recommended, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the 11th Day of *August* next, will be Sold to the highest Bidder, a Tract of Land called *Steer's Park*, lying on the North Side of *Patapsco* River, and near Mr. *Richard Jacobs*'s, senior, containing One Hundred Acres; by Virtue of an Act of Assembly, passed in 1755, for the Relief of *Jasper Hall*, junior. The Sale to begin at three of the Clock in the Afternoon, on the Stadt-House-Hill, in *Annapolis*. JOHN RAITT, Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County. 2

FOUND,

NEAR *South-River* Ferry, a plain GOLD RING, with a Posey. The Owner may have it, on describing it, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, by applying to the Printer hereof. X

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Calvert* County, on the 20th of this Instant *July*, a Servant Man, named *Michael Pane*, aged about 34 Years, of a pale Complexion, has sandy Hair, and is of a middle Size. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, Fearnought Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, and old Canvass Trowsers; but had neither Shoes nor Stockings. 2

Whoever will secure the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall be well rewarded. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship CONCORD, *Capt.* CARROLL, *and will be exposed to Sale, in a few Days, at my Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN,*

A VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail.

I last Fall advertised my Intentions to depart this Province, and the Uncertainty of my ever returning; and I must once more intreat all Persons indebted to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble. 3

I purchase and give ready Money for any Quantity of Bees-Wax, Beaver, Fox, Racoon, Otter, Mink, and Musk-Rat Skins, provided they are kill'd in Season. JOHN STEVENSON.

N. B. Any Quantity of Flax-Seed purchased, as usual, provided it be well cleaned, and not thresh'd out on an Earthen Floor, or damaged.

COMMITTED to the Custody of the Sheriff of *Queen-Anne's* County, on Suspicion of being a Runaway, on the 19th of this Instant *July*, a Lad named *John Exelby*, who says he belongs to Mr. *Robert Horner*, of *Charles* County. X 2

His Master may have him again, on paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

WILLIAM HOPPER, Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the PEGGY, *Capt.* BENJAMIN BELL, *and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Shop in* BALTIMORE-TOWN, *wholesale or retail, on very reasonable Terms,*

A FRESH Assortment of MEDICINES AND PAINTS of all Kinds. 3

WILLIAM LYON.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Samuel Galloway*, near *West-River*, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock HL (join'd in one). X

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To

To be SOLD by public Vendue, for Sterling or Currency, at the House of Mr. James Cary, in Baltimore-Town, *on Saturday the 31st of this Instant* July, *at Four o'Clock precisely,*

A STRONG SLOOP, almost new and extremely well found, fit for the Sea or Bay Service, will carry about 2000 Bushels of Grain, or 50 Hogsheads of Tobacco: An Inventory of her Tackle, &c. may at any Time be seen before the Sale, and the Sloop view'd, on applying to

WILLIAM GOVANE, or
CHRISTOPHER CARNAN.

N. B. Long Time of Payment will be allowed, on giving Security, if required.

Patowmack, Rock-Creek, July 3, 1756.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons inclinable to purchase any Lots in *George-Town*, that have not been improved by the first Buyers, agreeable to Law, that the Commissioners are to meet in the said Town, on the first Wednesday in *August* next, in order to dispose of all such Lots.

THERE is at the Plantation of Dr. *George Steuart*, at *Turkey-Island*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, an Iron-Grey Stallion, branded on the Buttock IM, and is about 12 Hands high.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

JOHN MOALE,

INTENDING for *England* this Fall, desires all Persons indebted to him and Mr. *Charles Croxall*, to make speedy Payment, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs: Those who have any just Claims on them, are desired to bring in their Accounts, which shall be duly paid. They have on Hand about Four Hundred Pounds prime Cost of *European* and *India* GOODS, at their Store in *Baltimore-Town*, which they will sell very cheap by wholesale, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, Gold, or good Tobacco, and a reasonable Time given for Payment.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, *Capt.* JOHN WHITE, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in* ANNAPOLIS *and* LONDON-TOWN, *at reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or short Credit,*

SCARLET, blue, black, and Cloth colour'd Broad-Cloths, *German* Serges, Druggets, *Yorkshire* Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Fearnoughts, emboss'd and white Flannels and Serges, *Welsh* Cottons, Horsemens Coats, Pea Jackets, and other Slop Wares; short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons of all Colours, Callimancoes, Serge *de Nisme*, Duroys and Sagathies; Tammies, check'd Barley Corns, and other Stuffs, *Norwich* and Hat-band Crapes, Allopeens, Bombazeen, *India* Damasks, Taffaties, plain and strip'd *Persians*; Variety of *India* Chintz and printed Callicoes, Muslins, white Callicoes, white *India* Dimothies, Table-Cloths, and Napkining, *Irish* Linens, and Sheeting of all Kinds, *Scots* Hollands, *Russia* Diaper and Twillings, Check Linens and Chilloes, strip'd Cottons, fine Jeans and dyed Fustians, Petticoat Dimothies, Bed-Ticks, strip'd Duffels, Blankets and Rugs of all Sorts, Pipes, Corks, Sifters, Variety of China, Glass, Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Rosin, and Allom, exceeding good Green and Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, *Florence* Oil, Nails, Axes, and other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and Brasiery Ware, Hats, Shoes, and Stockings, Pepper, and other Spices, Salt Petre, Fig-Blue, Starch, and Indico, light Carbines, fitted with Bayonets, Slings and Cartouch-Boxes, &c. Gunpowder, Lead, and all Sorts of Shot, Gun-Flints, *Weston's* Snuff, Ship-Chandlery, Cables, and all other Sorts of Running and Standing Rigging, Anchors, Sail-Twine, deep Sea and other Lines, *Barbados* Rum, and *Muscovado* Sugar, with great Variety of Goods, not particularly mentioned. JAMES DICK.

COMMITTED to the Custody of the Sheriff of *Calvert* County, a Man and a Woman, by the Names of *John* and *Sarah Simmonds*, on Suspicion of being Runaways: They say they are married; that their true Names are *John* and *Sarah Richards*; that he belongs to *Bartholomew Earington*, at *Groves-Neck* in *Cæcil* County, and she to *Joseph Redgrave* of the said County.

Their Masters may have them, on paying the Fees and the Charge of this Advertisement, by applying to CHARLES GRAHAME, Sheriff.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, about the 10th of *June* last, a Mulatto Man, named *Cyrus*; he is a very short, well-set, bow-leg'd Fellow, wears long Hair for one of his Colour, if not cut off since he went away; his Dress I can't describe, because I have Reason to believe he has stole Cloaths since he ran away; he was brought up in *Pennsylvania*, and understands Farming. Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings more than the Law allows, paid by

4 THOMAS GANTT, junior.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, *Capt.* JOHN WHITE, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Dock in* Annapolis, *at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,*

GREAT Variety of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, suitable to the SEASON.

5 JOHN RAITT.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *Baltimore* County, on the 13th of *June* last, two Servant Men, *viz.*

James Murphey, a lusty Fellow, of a sandy Complexion, about 34 Years of Age, was born in this County, and pretends to understand Farming. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, old Linsey Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, Tow Trowsers, and old Shoes. He took a Woman with him, he calls his Wife, whose Name is *Phebe*; but, as she is big with Child, 'tis probable he may leave her by the Way.

Thomas Warner, a Convict, he pretends to be a Gardener by Trade, is a slim Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion. Had on and with him, an old Felt Hat, a greyish colour'd fulled Jacket, a coarse Holland Shirt, Sailor's Trowsers, a Pair of white Ticken Breeches, Worsted Stockings, and old Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to their Master, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them, and reasonable Charges. 4 JOHN WILLMOTT.

THE Subscriber having set up a TANYARD in *Annapolis*, and provided it with every Necessary for carrying on the Business, and likewise procured a Tanner from *England*, who understands it perfectly well, proposes to take in Hides to Tan, at Five Shillings *per* Hide, and Calf-Skins at Two Shillings and Six Pence *per* Skin: As he has so much lessened the Price, he hopes to have the Preference. Those Gentlemen who are disposed to employ him in that Way, may depend on his Care, and having their Leather in a reasonable Time. He likewise gives ready Money for Hides or Skins.

BOOTS and SHOES are made and sold in the usual Manner, at his Shop in *South-East-Street*.

Likewise to be Sold, Mens, Womens, and Childrens LASTS; Womens Shoe-Heels; Masheen, and *Courtman's* Black-Ball for Shoemaker's Use.

5 THOMAS HYDE.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land, called *Valentine's Garden Enlarged*, being a Part of a Tract that Mr. *Henry Wright Crabb* now lives on, containing 500 Acres, more or less.

For Title and Terms apply to.

6 JEREMIAH CRABB.

Cæcil County, *June* 14, 1756.

ALL Persons that have any Demands against the Estate of Mr. *Benjamin Pearce*, late of this County, deceased, are hereby desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted: And those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, or they may expect Trouble from HUGH JONES, } Executors.
HENRY WARD PEARCE, }

COMMITTED to *Baltimore* County Goal, on the 28th of *May* last, one *John Kelley*, who says he belongs to *Benjamin Rush*, living within half a Mile of *Broad-Run-Chapel*, and eight Miles from the Court-House, in *Prince-William* County, in *Virginia*. His Master is desired to come and pay the Charges, and take him away.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of *Anne-Arundel* County, That the Tenth of *June* being the Time affix'd by Law for paying the Public, Clergy, and Officers Fees, is past, and as very few have yet paid, I give this public Notice, to all those who do not comply immediately, that I must and will (however disagreeable to me) collect agreeable to Law, which I hope every Gentleman will prevent, as it must surely be in every one's Power to bring his Transfer Tobacco as soon to the Inspecting-House, as his Crop. Constant Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Thursday, at my Office, in *Annapolis*, to settle with all Gentlemen who are indebted for Sheriff's Accounts.

And as very little Notice has been taken of my former Advertisements, for Payment of his Lordship's Quit-Rents, I give this public Notice to all who do not come and make Payment, that I will collect the Quit-Rents at their Expence, without Loss of Time, which I should be glad if every one would prevent, in doing which they would very much oblige, *Their most humble Servant*,

JOHN RAITT, Sheriff
of *Anne-Arundel* County.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, *viz.*

Rover's Content,	466	Acres.
Part of *The Inclosure*,	89	
Part of *Goodluck*,	445	
Fife, - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in *Prince-George's* County, within five Miles of *Bladensburg*, ten of *Upper-Marlborough*, and six of the *Eastern Branch* Ferry.

Cowper,	113	Acres.
Part of *Layhill*,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in *Beall's Neck*, in *Frederick* County, not above twelve Miles from *Bladensburg*, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Allison's Park*, lying likewise in *Frederick* County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of *Captain John's Branch*.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in *Prince George's* County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in *Frederick* County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to *Josias Beall*, junior, living on *Achokick*, near *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's* County. JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.